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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

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SUBJECT Kabelwerk Oberspree and Related Firms
25X1A6a

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PLACE
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(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

Kabelwerk Oberspree
Kabelwerk Köpenick (formerly Kabelwerk Vogel) 25X1X6
EFEM (Entwicklung und Fabrikation elektrischer Messinstrumente)
NEF (Nachrichtengeräte-Entwicklung und Fabrikation)
Transformatorenwerk

2. The Kabelwerk Oberspree is subdivided into six production units listed below:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of Employees*</u>	<u>Area in sq. m.</u>	<u>Built-in Machine Power in kw</u>
Long distance cables	250	6,500	340
Strong current cables	350	22,100	1,900
Wire	1,060	25,300	3,900
Copper	220	10,800	4,060
Rubber	355	8,600	3,830
Stamping and Pressing	190	5,300	1,765

3. There is a seventh unit for coated wire production, about which no further information is available.
4. The production in the above six units is given below:
- a. Long distance cable unit: the principal production is about 50 km. of long distance cable a month. This cable (Trägerstrom-kabel) contains thirty-two pairs of line and has a load capacity of about 200 conversations. The external diameter of the cable is about 50 mm. In 1947 the production was about 500 km.; in 1948 the production was about 700 km. The experimental section has been developing a co-axial cable

*exclusive of administrative personnel.

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150 conversations at a time. Electrolytic lead refining units were installed in the plant to increase the lead production, but the deliveries of scrap lead have been so poor that instead of the expected production of 50 to 100 tons of lead a month, the February production was at the rate of 20 tons a month.

- b. Strong current cable unit: monthly production of ~~about~~ 150 to 250 km. of cables in various diameters and for various current capacities. (Up to 250 sq. mm. cross section, and up to 35 kV capacity.) The important production of underwater cables was halted in November, and has not yet been resumed.**
 - c. Wire production unit: The SMA has allocated 1,000 tons of copper to this unit for the first six months of 1949, instead of the 1,500 tons necessary to fulfil the production requirements. Production includes about 50 km. of rubberized mine cables a month.
 - d. Copper production unit: Production of four to six tons of copper a day; this is about one sixth of the production before 1945. Production includes profile copper for commutators, and since October 1948 two to three tons of sheet iron.
 - e. Rubber production unit: Buna is used almost exclusively. The production supplies about 95% of the plant requirements. Production includes 3 mm. thick rubber coverings for the protection of metal vessels from acid corrosion. Rubber heels and soles are also made in large quantities.
 - f. Pressing and stamping unit: Primary production consists of one million bobbins a month for the textile industry. Recently production of textile spindles was also undertaken.
5. The production of the transformer plant (Transformatorenwerk) is 200-300 transformers of under 10 kVA a month. Larger transformers cannot be constructed at the plant because the necessary cranes and other machinery were dismantled and removed to Russia in 1945. Transformers from 10 kVA to 20 kVA in size are accepted for repair. Production is erratic because of the lack of the necessary quantity and quality of transformer sheets. Most of the sheets now being used were obtained in Bizonia.
 6. The Russian officer in charge of the construction plant ~~and~~ the Transformatorenwerk, Major Nanuchelin, returned to Russia on 15 January 1949. The only Russian official now at the plant is a Captain Kordeev. Production has decreased sharply because of the shortage of raw materials, particularly porcelain, rare metals, steel screws, and first-class spring steel. Engineers in the plant do not believe that more than 30% of the February production quota can be met.
 7. The production quota for the construction plant of the Transformatorenwerk for the month of February 1949 is given below in German:

2 Umschalter	100 kV,	600 Ampere, 1,000 MVA
39 Druckgasschalter	10 kV,	400 Ampere
27 Druckgasschalter	10 kV,	1,000 Ampere
1 Druckgasschalter	10 kV,	600 Ampere

****Source Comment.** An engineer at the plant alleges

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~~10 kV~~ ~~10 kV~~ ~~10 kV~~

5	Dreipolige Trennschalter	10 kV,	600 Ampere
50	Dreipolige Trennschalter	20 kV,	400 Ampere
200	Dreipolige Trennschalter	10 kV,	200 Ampere

30 Sicherungen 20 kV

2 Durchführungen 45 kV

1 Ölschalterdurchführung 110 kV

200 Überspannungsableiter 0,75 kV

10 Polsäulen 100 kV

2 Stützer 100 kV

92 Hebelantriebe für Druckgas- und Trennschalter

8 Motorenantriebe für Hartgasschalter

4 Buchholtz-Relais

8 Maximal-Relais

32 Ventile

2 Zugmagnete

** Source Comment. An engineer at the plant alleges that these cables were being developed as a special anti-mine and anti-torpedo device for protecting ships.

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